

half of all AD/CVD orders in existence. Many of them have been in place since the early 1990s. Some still serve a purpose, others do not. The ones that don't are distorting the U.S. market for steel and unnecessarily damaging steel consuming companies in the form of decreased availability, reduced quality, delayed deliveries, and higher prices. In fact, U.S. companies suffer from artificially high steel prices, higher than anywhere else in the world, making them globally less competitive. For example, the January 2005 price of hot-rolled steel in the United States was \$695/ton, on the world spot market \$575/ton, and in China \$510/ton. Five auto parts companies have recently filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy, citing artificially high prices for steel as a significant reason.

The Department of Commerce (DoC) and International Trade Commission (ITC) are required by law to conduct 5-year "sunset reviews" of anti-dumping and countervailing duty (AD/CVD) orders to determine whether to terminate, suspend, or continue the duties beyond the 5 years they have already been in place. In particular, on March 2, 2005 the ITC will conduct a sunset review hearing on hot-rolled steel products from Brazil, Japan, and Russia (Invs. 701-TA-384 and 731-TA-806-808 (Review)). And on April 26, 2005 the ITC will conduct a sunset review hearing on stainless steel sheet and strip from France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom (Invs. 701-TA-380-382 and 731-TA-797-804 (Review)). Today I am introducing a resolution that urges the DoC and ITC to consider, and report on, the impact of the AD/CVD orders on domestic steel-consuming companies and the overall economy when conducting sunset reviews of duties on steel products.

The DoC and ITC have the discretion to take into account the impact of these duties on steel consumers, and they should. But traditionally they have not. If this continues, economic decisions will be made without seeing the full effects of those decisions. This is not wise, and it's not fair. Furthermore, the damage unnecessary duties do to steel consumers causes the customer base for domestic steel producers to shrink, ultimately harming the steel industry. Sound economic policy cannot be made in a vacuum. When economic policy decisions are made, the full effects of those decisions should be taken into consideration.

I support both a strong domestic steel industry and a strong domestic manufacturing base because they are vital to our national defense and economic security. Removing some specific duties will not harm domestic steel producers, who are doing quite well. In fact, domestic steel producers noted record earnings in 2004 (including increases as high as 45 percent over 2003) and analysts predict a strong 2005 for the industry. If the AD/CVD duties for specific types of steel were removed, market conditions would become less distorted and steel producers may see some extremely high prices they charge now drop to just very high. This will not cause material injury to steel producers, and in fact could provide some much-needed relief for their customer base.

This resolution does nothing to change trade law. It simply calls for sound policy and fundamental fairness. The DoC and ITC already have the authority to look at the full picture during sunset reviews of duties on steel

products. This resolution simply calls on them to do just that. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this resolution.

IN HONOR OF MISS ASHLEIGH
BRIANNA OLIVER

HON. MICHAEL R. TURNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 10, 2005

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge the outstanding achievements of a student from Ohio's Third Congressional District. Miss Ashleigh Brianna Oliver recently received the Bronze Medallion Award, an academic honor presented by Walter E. Stebbins High School. Miss Oliver was also recently inducted into the Society for Academic Excellence.

Outside the classroom, Miss Oliver has been a Junior member of the General Daniel "Chappie" James American Legion Auxiliary, Unit 776 since she was 7 years old. She is currently serving as the Junior President, as she has done for 4 years.

Miss Oliver's high level of academic achievement and strong community involvement is worthy of recognition. She is a fine example of a young person contributing to society as an exemplary citizen. I urge my colleagues to join me in acknowledging Miss Oliver's success.

ADDRESS OF ISRAEL'S DEPUTY
PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SILVAN
SHALOM, AT THE SPECIAL SES-
SION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMEMO-
RATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE LIBERATION OF NAZI
DEATH CAMPS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 10, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on January 24 of this year, the United Nations General Assembly commemorated the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Nazi death camps. January 27, 1945, was the date on which Russian troops liberated Auschwitz, the most notorious of the death camps, and the symbol of the Holocaust, in which over 6 million Jews and hundreds of thousands of other nationalities were brutally murdered during World War II.

The United Nations commemoration, which was held three days before the anniversary, began with a moment of silence for the victims. Among the major speakers at the General Assembly special session was the distinguished Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Israel, Silvan Shalom.

Israel, like the United Nations, was born from the ashes of the Holocaust. Hundreds of thousands of Jews who fled Europe as the Nazi grip was tightening around Europe and hundreds of thousands more who survived the Nazi terror immigrated to Israel. The State of Israel became their refuge, and they became citizens of a state dedicated to remembering

and never to allow a repetition of the Holocaust.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shalom previously served as Finance Minister and Science Minister in the Israeli government. He has been a member of the Knesset since 1992. Born in Tunisia, his family brought him to Israel when he was only a year old.

Minister Shalom's address at the United Nations General Assembly session draws upon three millennia of Israeli history and tradition. From the dry bones of the horror of the Holocaust a living Israel has emerged, an Israel that is absolutely and irrevocably committed that such a tragedy shall not happen ever again.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the outstanding address of the Foreign Minister of Israel be placed in the Congressional Record. I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his statement.

ADDRESS OF ISRAEL'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SILVAN SHALOM

Mr. Secretary-General, Mr. President, Fellow Foreign Ministers, Survivors of the Holocaust, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Sixty years ago, allied soldiers arrived at the gates of the Auschwitz concentration camp. Nothing could prepare them for what they would witness there, and at other camps they liberated—the stench of the bodies, the piles of clothes, of teeth, of children's shoes. But in the accounts of the liberators, more than the smell, more even than the piles of bodies, the story of the horror was told in the faces of the survivors.

The account of Harold Herbst, an American liberator in Buchenwald, is typical of many, and I quote: "As I walked through the barracks I heard a voice, and I turned around, and I saw a living skeleton talk to me. He said, 'thank God you've come.' And that was a funny feeling. Did you ever talk to a skeleton that talked back? And that's what I was doing. And later on I saw mounds of these living skeletons that the Germans left behind them."

Thousands of years ago the prophet Ezekiel had a similar vision. In one of the most famous passages of the Bible, the prophet describes how he came to a valley full of bones. The bones, says Ezekiel, are the House of Israel. And the bones are dry, and their hope is lost. Faced with this scene, he asks the questions: shall these bones live? Shall these bones live?

Ezekiel asked the question that every liberator of the camps asked himself: Can any hope or humanity emerge from such horror? Shall these bones live?

Here with me today, are those who have given life to dry bones, both survivors and liberators. Men like Dov Shilansky who fought in the ghetto and later became speaker of Israel's parliament, the Knesset; like Yossi Peled, who after being evacuated from the terrors of the Nazis, eventually became a Major-General in the Israeli Defense Forces, to protect his people from the horrors of another calamity; and like David Grinstein, who survived the labor camps, and now heads an organization for restitution for the forced laborers under Nazi rule; and women like Gila Almagor—today the first lady of Israeli stage and screen—who has translated her experiences as the daughter of a Holocaust survivor, into art that has touched millions.

When we see what the survivors have managed to create, and build, and contribute to humanity—families, careers, literature, music, even countries—we can only marvel at their strength and courage.

At the same time, when we see what the survivors have given to humankind, we can